## OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, MIRLE.

Notification dated 26th November 1956.

**No. R.B. 15-56.** Under Section 48 (3) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, it is hereby notified for the information of the public of Mirle Town, that the Municipal Council, at their Special Meeting held on 19th September 1956, have resolved to introduce in this Municipality the undermentioned Bye-laws, subject to modifications to the Model bye-laws framed by the Government in their Notification as noted against them.

The copies of the said Bye-laws are kept in the Municipal Office for public inspection on all working days between 9 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Any inhabitant of the Municipality or any other objecting or suggesting to the said bye-laws may within one month from the date of this Notification prefer his objections or suggestions in writing to the Municipal Office stating reasons therefor. Objections or suggestions received after the prescribed time will not be considered.

In accordance with Section 48 (1) (r) and (u) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act of 1951, the following Bye-laws regulating the erection of buildings and the construction, maintenance of privies, cesspools, etc., have been framed for adoption by Mirle Municipal Council.

Proposed in accordance with the Model Bye-laws framed by Government in their Notification No. L. 10996-M.L. 156-52-20, dated 2nd February 1953.

*Notice to be given.*—The notice to be given to be Municipal Council under sub-section (i) of Section 112 shall be addressed to the President, Municipal Council and shall be in the form annexed to these Bye-lays.

2 *Plans to be furnished.*—Such notice shall be accompained by a site plan in duplicate of the land on which the structure is proposed to be built, drawn to a scale of not less than 20 feet to an inch, showing:—

(*a*) the position, nature and use of all existing buildings thereon, and of the proposed building, and all appurtenant out buildings;

(*b*) the area to be occupied by the building and out buildings on the land;

(*c*) the position of latrines or privies and the proposed method of drainage;

(*d*) the names (if any) or description of adjacent roads, streets, bridges, culverts or buildings;

(*e*) the number of the last and the name or number of block and street or road in which the land is situated; and

(*f*) where the building proposed to be erected abuts a road, the breadth of such road as measured between the outer edges of the drain, if any, and the line of building on both sides:

Provided that in the case of buildings of less than Rs. 500 in value, it shall be sufficient for the site plan to show to the satisfaction of the President, without scale, the size of the proposed building and its position on the land, together with the position on the land with reference to adjacent buildings or lands.

3 *The plan required to be produced under Section 112* of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, shall be in duplicate and drawn to a scale of not less 8 feet to an inch showing:—

(*a*) the plan of the ground floor and of each other floor if any, with sections and elevations on the same scale.

(*b*) the levels of the foundation and lowest floor or plinths with reference to the level at the centre of the adjacent roads or streets and level of the site.

(*c*) the depth and thickness of the foundations;

(*d*) the height and thickness of the plinth or basement walls and of the walls above the plinth;

(*e*) the thickness of the floor or floors and the dimensions and structure of the roof;

(*f*) the position of the line or frontage of the proposed building with reference to the adjacent side drain of the street or road which the building faces or if there be no such side drain, with reference to the central line of the street or road:

Provided that in the case of buildings of less than Rs. 500 in value, it shall be sufficient to show in writing to the satisfaction of the President the levels at which the foundation and lowest floor are proposed to be laid.

The licence and the approved plan shall always be available on the spot for inspection by the Municipal authorities.

4 The plan of every building of more than Rs. 500 in value, shall be accompanied by a specification showing the nature and description of the materials to be used in the construction of the various parts thereof including the dimensions of all beams bressumers, posts pillars and columns.

5 *Prohibition of certain sites.*—No formation of a new building intended for human occupation shall be constructed on a site which has been filled up with or used as a place for depositing excrementitious matter or the carcasses of dead animals or other filthy or offensive matter until such matters shall have been properly removed to the satisfaction of the Municipal Council or shall in its opinion have become innocuous.

6 *Location of the building.*—In no new building shall the foundation of the external wall along the street be located less than 1½ feet from the edge of the street including the drain.

7 *Foundation of walls.*—The footings of the walls and the posts of the ground floor of the building proposed to be erected should rest on the solid ground or upon a sufficient thickness of concrete or upon some solid and sufficient substances as a foundation.

8 *Plinth.*—The height of the plinth, shall in the case of buildings which are to be built nearer to a street be not less than 1½ feet above the level of the street on which it abuts and in the case of buildings which are to be built further to a street it shall not be below such height as may be fixed by the Municipal Council.

9 *Insertion of damp proof courses.*—In the case of buildings, which in the opinion of the Municipal Council, are likely to be dam on account of the high level of the sub-soil water in the site, if the Municipal Council deemst necessary, damp proof courses, which, shall consist of stone slabs laid in cement, vitrified bricks or any other durable material impervious to moisture shall be laid between the foot of the walls of the ground floor and the top of basement which shall be above the level of the adjoining ground.

10 *Chimney.*—Every person erecting a Chimney, shall so construct it that the upper out-let shall be atleast 5 feet above the roof of the house.

11 Height and area of the room.—

(*a*) The minimum height of every room intended to be inhabited in a building except a room in the roof thereof, shall be not less than 8 feet from the floor to the ceiling.

(*b*) The room in the roof shall have an average height of 7 feet from the floor to the ceiling.

(*c*) The ground area of a dwelling room shall not be less than 64 sq. feet and no room shall be built which is less than 30 sq. feet in superficial area.

*Explanation.*—A partition wall not more than four feet high in a room shall not be considered to divide that room so as to make it into two rooms.

12 *Ventilation.*—Every such room shall be provided with Ventilation by means of doors and windows which open directly on to the external air spaces not less than two and half feet in width and which have an aggregate area of openings not less than one-tenth of superficial area of that side of the room which faces an open space.

Provision shall be made for openings in this room so as to provide a current of air whenever desirable and on opening for foul air, shall always be kept near the top of the room.

13 *Height of the building.*—No person erecting a building which abuts on a street, shall so construct it that any point of it is at a height greater than twice the width of the street immediately in front of it, including open

spaces, if any ; provided that nothing in this bye-law shall debar any person from reconstructing any building which had stood within two years on the same site on the model of and with the same dimensions as the original building.

14 *Aerial projections.*—No person who constructs, alters or adds to a building within the meaning of section 112 of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, shall project airially beyond the limits of his site any part of his buildings, temporary or permanent, so as to make it encroach upon or overhang any Municipal Road, except to the extent to which permission may expressly be granted by the Municipal Council.

15 All water spouts to drain roof and other water shall be led down to the ground touching the wall and shall not be so constructed as to discharge water to the inconvenience or annoyance of passers-by or to the damage of Municipal property.

16 No shutters of stables or other buildings shall be so constructed as to project on Municipal land when left open.

17 *Inspection.*—For the purpose of facilitating inspection, the following shall be recognised stages in the construction of any building.

(i) digging for the foundation ;
(ii) filling in the foundation and raising the basement walls ;
(iii) superstructure ; and
(iv) all subsequent work.

18 The Health Inspectors and the President and Vice-President of the Municipality shall be competent to inspect buildings under construction at all reasonable hours during the day and where a license has been granted to satisfy themselves that the work under progress is in conformity with the terms of the license and not contrary to the bye-laws.

19 *Drainage to be provided in certain cases.*—In localities where facilities for drainage and daily conservancy have not been created on account of such localities not having been taken up for laying them out into house sites no dwelling house shall be constructed unless sufficient facilities for drainage and daily conservancy are provided by the owner of the land to the satisfaction of the Municipal Council.

20 *Area of the site built upon.*—As a rule on all sites measuring 100′×100′ or more, no more than half the site shall be built upon. In other cases no more than two-thirds of the site shall be built upon. In the case of sites and houses abutting upon roads, the Municipal Council, may at its discretion, allow a larger extent than half or two-thirds to be built upon. Houses shall not ordinarily be built contiguous to each other except when the width of the site is less than 40 feet. Whenever practicable a minimum clear space as fixed by the Municipal Council shall be left between every two houses. The minimum in no case shall be less than five feet wide.

21. *Prohibition of mud walls.*—Within the town limits, no wall of any building, shall except with the permission of the Municipal Council, be made of mud alone.

22 *Building plot to be levelled.*—The building plot of every building shall be levelled in such manner that rain water may rapidly drain off into a water course or a Municipal drain.

23 *General* —No buidilng site shall be surrounded by a hedge of lantana, aloe, prickly pear or other objectionable plant or by a fence of barbed iron wire.

24 No pits shall be excavated in the sites allotted for building dwelling houses.

25 Every house shall have a decent frontage and no perishable or inflammable material shall be used for construction.

26 No person shall construct over a privy, new or old, any room or, structure of any description except another privy or bathing place or bath room.

27 If any person has any doubt or difficulty as to the true intent or meaning of any matter connected with these bye-laws or the requirements thereof, he may, before giving notice in writing of his intention to erect or re-erect any building, apply to the President, who shall, upon receipt of such application, give the said person within a week such information as in the circumstances may be necessary.

28 *Notice of completion of building.*—Every person who shall erect a building, shall within one month after the completion of the erection of such building deliver or send or cause to be delivered or sent to the President at his office, notice in writing of the completion of the erection of such building.

29 *Special conditions to individual cases.*—Not withstanding anything contained in these bye-laws it shall be within the discretion of the Municipal Council to attach special conditions to individual cases under Section 112(2) provided that they are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act.

30 Every place other than a water closet or bath room, situated within any house, building or enclosure and habitually used for the purpose of nature or for keeping human excreta shall be considered to be a privy or latrine within the meaning of this bye-law.

31 Every person who shall errect a new building as chathrams, agraharams and tenements, etc., shall in connection with such buildings construct such number of privies and in such manner as shall be prescribed in each case by the Municipal Council.

Provided the number of privies shall, not in any case, be less than two, one for the men and the another for women.

32 A person who shall construct a new privy, whether in connection with a building or not, shall construct such privy upon such site or in such position and manner only as shall be approved by the Municipal Council.

33 The floor of every latrine shall be made of cement or of asphalt or of bastard asphalt and laid on a bed of concrete three inches thick and shall be so sloped, drained and constructed as to carry away the fluid with facility into the latrine drain.

34 Every latrine shall be provided with a seat so made as to compel the excreta to fall entirely into a suitable pan or receptacle of sufficient capacity placed beneath it.

35 The walls and other masonry of the building shall be stone-in-chunam mortar and plastered with cement of half-inch in thickness, from the floor level up to the height of two feet above the seat level.

36 Every latrine shall be provided with a separate entrance if required by the Municipal Council for the entry of scavengers for the purpose of conservancy.

37 Every latrine shall be provided with a 'U' shaped cemented drain sufficiently large, well laid and watertight to prevent its contents from over flowing or stagnating or soaking into the ground. Such drains shall terminate with an iron pipe so that the contents of the drain may fall directly into a receptacle or municipal drain.

38 All such drains shall be so constructed as to discharge their contents into a proper manner :—

(i) into a municipal drain approved by the Mnnicipal Council.
(ii) into a moveable receptacle or bucket kept in the cistern constructed at the extremity of the drain approved by the Municipal Council.

39 Every person, who shall construct a cess pool in connection with a priuy, shall construct such a cess pool in sueh a manner and in such a position as to afford ready means of access to such cesspool and of removing the contents thereof and in such a manner and in such a position as to admit of the contents of such cesspool being removed therefrom and from the premises to which such cesspool may belong without being carried through any dwelling house or public building or any building in which any person may be or may intend to be employed in any manufacture, trade or business.

40 Every person who shall construct the same upon such site or in such manner and with such materials only as shall be approved of by the Municipal Council.

41 He shall construct such cesspool in such a manner that it shall have a capacity of not less than ten cubic feet, and in any case where there are more than three seats in the privy in such a manner that it shall have a capacity of not less than three cubic feet for every seat in such privy.

42 Whoever contravenes any of the provisions of bye-laws Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, and 30 to 41 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Notification dated 26th November 1956.

**No. R.B. 16—56.** Under Section 48 (3) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, it hereby notified for the information of the public of Mirle Town, that the Municipal Council at their special meeting, held on 19th September 1956, have resolved to introduce in this Municipality the undermentioned bye-laws, subject to modifications to the Model Bye-laws framed by Govern ment in their notification, as noted against them. The copies of the said bye-laws are kept in the Municipal Office for public inspection on all working days between 9 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Any inhabitant of the Municipality or any other person objecting or suggesting to the said bye-laws may within one month from the date of this notification prefer his objections or seggestions in writing to the Municipal Office stating reasons therefor. Objections or suggestions received after the prescribed time will not be considered.

In accordance with Section 48 (1) (n) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, the following bye-laws for regulating sanitation and conservancy have been framed for adoption by the Mirle Municipal Council.

Proposed in accordance with the Model Bye laws framed by Government in their Notification No. L. 6617—Ml. 152-52-2, dated 9th August 1952.

1 No person shall deposit tiles, garden sweepings, branches of tree, thatch or night soil in municipal bins. Any person who contravenes this bye-law shall on conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to five rupees.

2 No person shall dry any bratties or cow dung cakes on the external walls of houses or yards of compound walls and any person who contravenes the bye-law shall on conviction be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

3 No person shall ease himself either in the vicinity or outside or in any part of any public latrine other than in the trench made for the purpose. Any person who contravenes this bye-law shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two rupees.

FORM.

(*Vide* Bye-law No. 1).

To

The President,
Town Municipal Council, Mirle.

Sir,

I ....., hereby give you notice that I intend to erect on vacant site No. ..... in Block ..... of ..... Division or/to re-erect/add to the existing building bearing Municipal Door No. ..... in Block ..... of ..... Division.

2 I enclose the following records :—

(i) a copy of the title deed.

(ii) a site plan No. .... ..... (*not* smaller than 20' to one inch giving the following particulars :—

(*a*) the position, nature and use of all existing buildings thereon and of proposed building and all appurtenant out buildings ;

(*b*) the position of latrines or privies and the proposed method of drainage ;

(*c*) the name (if any), or description of adjacent roads, streets, bridges, culverts or buildings ;

(*d*) *the number of the lot and the* name or number of the block and street or road in which the land is situated ; and

(*e*) where the buildings proposed to be erected abut a road, the breadth of such road as measured between the outer edges of the drain, if any, and the line of the buildings on both sides.

3 Detailed Plan Nos. ..... (not smaller than eight feet to one inch) showing :—

(a) plans of the ground floor ;
(b) plans of the first floor and succeeding floor, if any;
(c) one cross section at least ; and
(d) front elevation.

4 I append the following information :—

(i) The annual Municipal Tax ... Rs.
(ii) Total area of the site ... S.ft.
(iii) The total area of existing and proposed buildings ... S.ft.
(iv) Total maximum height of the building above the centre of road or street abutting the proposed buildings. ... Ft.
(v) Width of such street or road at the extreme ends of the building ... Ft.
(vi) Level of the site at its lowest ft. above the road level/below the road level abutting it ...
(vii) Nature of foundation made up soil/natural soil ...
(viii) Height of basement or plinth above road or street level. ... Ft.
(ix) Material to be used in foundation and walls ...
(x) Materials to be used for frame and covering the roof. ...
(xi) Height of invest of drain of latrine above the municipal drain, if it abuts ... Ft.
(xii) Height of invest of drain or bathroom above the Municipal drain, if it abuts ... Ft.
(xiii) Height of invest of kitchen drain above the Municipal drain, if it abuts ... Ft.
(xiv) If cesspool ..... height of walls enclosing it above the level of the nearest municipal drain ... Ft.

Signature.....

Dated.....

Notification dated 26th November 1956.

**No. R.B. 17—56.** Under Section 48 (3) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, it is hereby notified for the information of the public of Mirle Town, that the Municipal Council, at their Special Meeting, held on 19th September 1956, have resolved to introduce in this Municipality, the undermentioned Rules, subject to modifications to the Model Rules framed by the Government, in their Notification, as noted against them. The copies of the said Rules are kept in the Municipal Office for public inspection on all working days between 9 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Any inhabitant of the Municipality or any other person objecting or suggesting to the said rules may within one month from the date of this Notification prefer his objections or suggestions in writing to the Municipal Office stating reasons therefor. Objections or suggestions received after the prescribed time will not be considered.

In accoadance with Section 46 (1) (a) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act of 1951, the following Rules for regulating the conduct of business and delegation of any of the powers or duties and the appointment and constitution of committees of Municipal Council, have been framed for adoption by Mirle Town Municipal Council.

Proposed in accordance with the Model Rules framed by Government in their Notification No. L. 235—Ml. 138-55-1, dated 12th April 1955.

1. *Business to be conducted if a quorum be present at the hour fixed for the meeting.*—At the hour fixed for the meeting of the council if a quorum be present, the business of the meeting may at once commence and if, neither the President nor the Vice-President be present, the councillors present may proceed to choose a Chairman under sub-section (5) of Section 27. If the President or Vice-President arrives after a presiding councillor has been chosen by the councillors, the presiding councillor shall leave the chair and the President or Vice-President shall preside.

2. *Absence of quorum during a meeting.*—If during a meeting the presiding authority notices that a quorum is not present or any councillor calls the attention of the presiding authority to the fact that a quorum is not present, the presiding authority shall immediately suspend the business of the meeting and shall count the number of councillors present and if that number is insufficient to form a quorum the presiding authority shall follow the procedure laid down in sub-section (7) of section 27.

3. *Confirmation of Minutes of previous Meeting.*—At any commencement of proceedings of each ordinary General Meeting the minutes of the previous meeting shall be read. If any councillor present objects to the minutes as having been incorrectly or incompletely recorded the presiding

authority shall, after taking the sense of the meeting, make such amendments as he thinks proper and the amended minutes shall then be confirmed and signed by the presiding authority.

4. (*a*) *Order to be observed.*—A councillor wishing to speak must rise in his place. The councillor who first rises to speak has the right to be heard. In cases of doubt the presiding authority shall decide who is entitled to speak. No interruption to the speech of a councillor shall be permitted except that the presiding authority may call the councillor to order, and any other councillor may rise and request the presiding authority to notice that a quorum is not present.

(*b*) *Procedure for putting questions.*—All questions from one councillor to another relating to the business of the meeting shall be put through the presiding authority.

5. (a) *Order.*—The presiding authority shall preserve order and all points of order shall be summarily decided by him, no discussion thereon being allowed unless he shall think fit to take the opinion of the councillors present. The presiding authority may adjourn any meeting that refuses to obey his ruling on a point of order.

(*a*) *Councillor called to order to resume his seat.*—A councillor called to order by the presiding authority shall resume his seat till the decision of the point of order raised, provided that the presiding authority may allow the member to speak on the point of order raised. If any councillor desires to dispute the decision of the presiding authority, he may bring forward a proposition at the following meeting.

6. *Grouping of items of Business.*—If more than one meeting be held the same day, it shall be competent to the presiding authority with the consent of the majority of the councillors present, to submit for consideration as one subject, for disposal by one meeting any two or more items of business relating to the same subject although some of such items shall appear on the agenda papers of another and distinct meeting to be held on the same day.

7. *A proposition may be divided.*—The presiding authority shall have powers to divide into two or more distinct proportions, any proposition or amendment which in his opinion is so complicated as to be likely to lead into confusion or inconvenience by being debated on as one proposition.

A proposition when divided need not be moved and seconded more than once; but when by virtue of this rule a proposition or amendment is divided, it shall not be necessary unless the presiding authority divides to the contrary for the second and following portions of such proposition or amendment to be again separately moved and seconded. But the propositions so divided shall be put to the vote by the presiding authority one after the other.

8. *Mode of addressing the meeting.*—Each councillor rising to speak shall direct his speech to the question before the meeting or an amendment which he is himself about to propose or to a point of order always addressing the presiding authority from his place. A councillor having spoken to a proposition or amendment is not at liberty to speak again to such proposition or amendment:

Provided that the mover of a proposition or amendment shall have a right of reply, after the presiding authority has ascertaided that no other councillor entitled to speak desires to speak.

Provided further that any councillor may second a proposition or amendment by saying "I second the proposition or amendment" and may reserve his right to speak later.

Provided also that a councillor who wishes to explain any misconception of expressions used by him may do so with the permission of the presiding authority.

9. *Routine resolutions may be put to meeting without being moved or seconded.*—Routine resolutions such as recording periodical statements or confirming the proceedings of a committee may be put to the meeting by the presiding authority without their having been moved or seconded. Propositions regarding the choice of a presiding councillor, adjournments and the like must be seconded, but need not be in writing.

Except as provided above, every proposition and every amendment must be in writing and must be seconded.

*Resolutions of Committees to be moved and seconded by members.*—When a resolution of a committee is submitted to the general meeting for adoption, its adoption should ordinarily be moved and seconded by members of the committee.

10. *Amendments.*—After the proposition has been moved and seconded, any councillor may propose an amendment thereto.

Provided that no councillor shall be at liberty to propose more than one amendment to any proposition except when such proposition is for the passing of a budget or of a set of general rules or is otherwise of such a nature as to require the making of many amendments to different parts of it.

11. *Presiding authority to read propositions to the meeting.*—The proposer of any amendment shall state it or hand it in writing to the presiding authority at any time before he resumes his seat. When the mover of a proposition or amendment has resumed his seat, the presiding authority shall read the proposition or amendment to the meeting and ask if any councillor seconds the proposition or amendment and until the same is seconded, the presiding authority shall not permit any discussion on the question. If no councillor seconds the proposition or amendment, the presiding authority shall declare that the proposition or amendment is lost.

12. *Speeches should not be read.*—A councillor shall not read his speech but may refresh his memory from notes and may with the consent of the presiding authority read passages from books or documents cited on behalf of his argument.

13 *Any councillor may move proposition of which notice has been given if original mover is absent or unwilling.*—If a councillor has given due notice to move a proposition, and if that councillor be not present at the meeting or shall have ceased to be a councillor before the meeting or be unwilling to move the proposition of which he has given notice, any councillor present at the meeting may with the consent of the presiding authority move the proposition of which notice has been given.

14 *Amendments to omit words etc., from original propositions to be clear and relevant and not mere negative of previous propositions.*—An amendment shall usually be in the form of a proposal to omit words from the original proposition to insert words therein or to add words thereto.

Every amendment must be relevant to the proposition, it is proposed to amend and must be framed so as to form therewith an intelligible and consistent sentence. An amendment which is the direct negative of the proposition shall not be allowed.

15 *Amendments may be sent to the President before hand in writing.*—A councillor, who intends to propose an amendment to a proposition, is at liberty to send or deliver at any time before hand to the President or the presiding authority his proposed amendment in writing.

16 *Each amendment to be decided before the next is entered upon.*—Each amendment must be decided before the next amendment is entered upon, but after any amendment has been proposed and seconded any councillor may move that the amendment be amended by the omission, insertion or addition of certain words and the presiding authority shall therefore ask if any other councillor second the proposal and if seconded, the proposal to amend the amendment shall then become the question before the meeting.

17 *No amendments to words already resolved be made.*—No amendment may be made towords which it has al ready been resolved shall stand part of it, or to be added to the original proposition or amendment except by addition of other words.

18 *Amendments once negatived not to be proposed.*—No amendment may be proposed which is the same in substance as a proposition or amendment which has been negatived during the meeting.

19 *Proposition or amendment not to be withdrawn.*—A proposition or amendment which has been moved or seconded cannot be withdrawn without the permission of the meeting.

20 *Presiding authority to move propositions without quitting chair.*—The presiding authority may move and second propositions or amendments, speak or vote without vacating the chair.

21 *Voting.*—When a question is put to vote, the presiding authority shall call for a show of hands, and the presiding authority or a councillor at his request shall count the hands shown for and against and declare the result. If any councillor challenges the correctness of the numbers thus declared, the hands shall be counted a second time : provided that if any two councillors request a poll, the presiding authority shall call the roll of the councillors and record on the minutes of the meeting the names of the councillors voting for and against.

The presiding authority, unless he refrains from voting, should give his vote before declaring the number of votes for and against a question and then in the case of an equality of votes he should give his casting vote.

22 *No member obliged to vote.*—A councillor who is present at a meeting may refrain from voting. If the question before the meeting be the confirmation of a report or proceedings of a committee, the member of that committee may vote. If the conduct of a councillor be in question, that councillor may vote.

23 *Result of equality of votes.*—When there is an equality of votes and the presiding authority refrains from giving his casting vote, the proposition shall be held to be neither passed nor rejected and may be brought forward at any subsequent meeting.

24 *Budget discussion.*—When a budget or re-appropriation statement is laid down before a general meeting the procedure shall be as follows :—

(i) The presiding authority shall read each item of the abstracts of receipts and expenditure and shall without any mover or seconder put to the meeting the question that this item stand part of the budget or reappropriation statement.

(ii) If any councillor propose to reduce or increase or strike off the item and the proposal to be seconded, such proposal shall be treated as an amendment and shall become the question before the meeting.

25 *Proposals to adjourn a meeting or for closure or to postpoening, etc.*—A proposal to adjourn a meeting or closure or to postpone the consideration of a question shall take precedence over any other proposition before the meeting.

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Notification dated 26th November 1956.

**No. R.B.—20-56.** Under Section 48(3) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, it is hereby notified for the information of the public of Mirle Town, that the Municipal Council, at their special meeting, held on 19th September 1956, have resolved to introduce in this Municipality, under the bye-laws subject to modifications to the model bye-laws framed by the Government, in their Notification, as noted against them. The copies of the said Bye-laws are kept in the Municipal office for public inspection on all working days between 9 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Any inhabitant of the Municipality or any other person objecting or suggesting to the said Bye-laws may within one month from the date of this Notification prefer his objections or suggestions in writing to the Municipal Office stating reasons therefor. Objections or suggestions received after the prescribed time will not be considered.

In accordance with Section 48 (1) (f) of the Mysore Town *Municipalities* Act of 1951, the following Bye-laws for the registration of births and deaths have been framed for adoption by Mirle Municipal Council.

Proposed in accordance with the Model Bye-laws framed by Government in their Notification *No. L. 1349—Ml. 159-54-1*, dated 7th May 1954.

1 *Definitions.*—for the purpose of these bye-laws—

(*a*) The term 'Division' means the area in which any Registrar of Births and Deaths is appointed to perform his functions.

(*b*) The term 'Occupier' includes any person for the time being paying or liable to pay to the owner, the rent or any portion of rent of the land or building in respect of which the word is used.

(*c*) The term 'President' means the President of Municipal Council for the time being.

(*d*) The term 'Public Institution' includes a prison, Lock-up, lunatic asylum, hospital, reformatory, industrial school, barrack or any charitable or other institution which is under the management of a public body, officer or person.

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Registrar of Births and Deaths for any Division of the Municipality.

(*f*) The term 'Registrar General' means the Director of Public Health to the Government of Mysore for the time being and the Deputy Registrar General means the Superintendent of the Bureau of Vital Statistics for the time being.

(*g*) The term 'Still-born' or 'still birth' have reference to a child born after the 28th week of gestation as dead or apparently dead and not called back to life.

2 *Appointment of Registrars.*—For the proper registration of all births and deaths the Municipality shall be divided into Divisions and for every such Division a Registrar of Births and Deaths shall be appointed.

3 *Registrar to live in this Division.*—Every Registrar shall reside at some conveniently central place within the division of which he is the Registrar and shall cause his name with his designation as Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Division for which he is so appointed, in English or Kannada to be placed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his place.

4 *Temporary arrangements during illness or absence of the Registrar.*—In case the Registrar is unable for more than a week to attend to his duties on account of illness or other urgent cause, he shall report the fact to the President, who shall at once make temporary arrangements for the performance of the duties of the Registrar, and any person thus temporarily appointed shall be held to be the Registrar for the purpose of these bye-laws. The President shall report the arrangements to the Registrar-General.

5 *Information of Birth to be given within seven days.*—Information covering all particulars specified in form No. V.S. 1 (b) appended shall be given to the Registrar of the Division within one week after day of birth regarding every birth that takes place within the Municipal limits.

The duty of giving notice of births is laid in the first instance upon the father, provided that the child is legitimate and that the father is in the Municipality.

In the absence of the father and in all cases of births of illegitimate children, the duty is laid on the mother provided her health permits.

Should both father and mother be unable or fail to give notice the duty is laid on the Medical Officer or Midwife attending the mother. Where there is no Medical Officer or Midwife the duty is laid upon the occupier of the building in which the birth takes place.

6 *Information of death to be given within 36 hours.*—Information regarding the death of any person within the Municipal limits, covering the several particulars prescribed in form No. V. S. 2 (b) appended, shall within 36 hours of such death be given to the Registrar of the Division.

The duty of giving such notice is laid, in the first instance upon the nearest relative of the deceased person who has been present during his illness.

Failing such relative, it is laid upon the Medical Officer who attended the deceased person.

Where there is no Medical Officer, the duty is laid upon the occupier of the building in which the death occurred.

7 *Births and Deaths occurring in Public institutions to be notified by the officers in-charge.*—The above bye-laws do not apply to the case of a birth or death occurring in a public institution. In that case the duty of sending the notice is laid upon the officer-in-charge of the institution.

8 *Particulars regarding dead bodies found exposed to be reported by the Police.*—In cases of the discovery of the dead bodies, whether of newly born children or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the police station officer within whose jurisdiction any such body is found, to report to the Registrar such particulars as are available, for the purpose of the entries to be made in the register of deaths as well as in the case of bodies of newly born children in the register of births.

9 *Priests and burial ground watchmen to furnish information if required.*—should the President so order every person who conducts the funeral obsequies of any person dying within the Municipal limits and any person who is placed in charge of a grave-yard, burning ground or other place of burial or cremation, shall furnish the Registrar with such information as he may be required by the President to furnish regarding any funeral obsequies conducted by him, or any burials or cremations that have

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10 *Registrar to reguister information without fee or reward and to inform himself of every birth and death.*—Every Registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth and death which takes place in his Division and shall register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward the particulars required to be registered under Bye-law 11 touching every such birth or death as the case may be, which has not been already registered.

11 *Forms of Birth and Death Registers to be maintained in original, duplicate and trlplicate.*—The Register of Births shall be maintained in form No. V S 1 (b) and the Register of Deaths in form No. VS.2 (b) appended in original, duplicate or triplicate.

12 *Entries to be numbered serially.*—In each of these Registers the occurrences registered shall be numbered serially, the series of numbers running from 1st January to 31st December. No entry shall be interpolated between two serial numbers.

13 Written information received by the Registrar be preserved for two years. An information received by the Registrar in writing in connection with the registration of any birth or death shall be filed by him and preserved for two years.

14 *Entries in respect of children born dead.*—A special column in the Register of Births is provided for the entry of still-births which are not included in the statistics either of births or deaths.

15 *Entries in respect of children born alive which die before the birth is rvgistered.*—In the case of a child which is born alive but dies before its birth has been registered, the Registrar shall enter the birth, in the register of Births and the Death in the Register of Deaths.

16 *Registers to be renewed once a year. Registers to be sent by the Director of Printing and Stationery in Mysore direct to Presidents for distribution to Registrar.*—Each Register shall consist of 1,098 Pages, 365 originals 366 duplicates and 366 triplicates and shall be used continuously for a period of one year. Director of Printing and Stationery in Mysore will print these Registers and issue them to the President for distribution to the Registrars concerned at least by the end of November of each year.

17 *Triplicate copies to be sent daily to the President of the Municipality.*—The triplicate pages which have been written up during every day shall be detached stock at the perforation and sent by the Registrar to the President of the Municipality before the close of the following day. The particulars shall thereupon be posted into the consolidated Register of Births and Deaths, which shall be maintained in the Municipality.

If during any day no births or deaths have occurred the triplicate form should be sent with remark "Nil" written thereon.

18 *The President to collect the duplicate returns from Registrars and forward tham to the Registrar-General so as to reach him on or before the close of the third day following.*—The duplicate pages should be serially detached at the perforation and sent to the President, who after scrutinising the returns carefully, should forward tham in a bundle to the Registrar General so as to reach him on or before the close of the third day following.

19 *Check by President of regular Receipt of returns.*—A set of posting registers showing the names of Registers will be maintained in the office of the President in which the returns received will be posted as they come in: when these registers show that the return for any day in 48 hours overdue, a remainder will be sent to the Registrar. The President will take disciplinary action against Registrars who are frequently in default.

20 *Process of sorting and abstracting the returns in the central statistical office.*—The returns received in the central statistical office will be abstracted and posted into Registers for purposes of compilation.

21. *iling of returns Permanently.*—As soon as the required information has been abstracted and posted the returns of each month will be filed in racks. By the close of each year the returns will be transferred to records. The returns will be retained as permanent records.

22. *Reviews to be published, weekly, monthly and quarterly.*—The statistics so abstracted will be published for the information of the authorities concerned and of the

23. *The original register to be finally deposited in the Office of the President.*—Each register of original shall be retained in the custody of the Registrar for one year after it is closed and shall then be sent to the President, who after careful scrutiny of all un attested erasures and alterations shall file it as a permanent record.

24. *Entries to be made in the Birth Register by midwives and vaccinators.*—It shall be the duty of the Registrar to produce his Register of Births, before the midwife and the vaccinator and it shall be the duty of the midwife and vaccinator, respectively, to enter their initials, with such remarks as may be called for against the cases in which they have attended at the birth of a child or vaccinated it, as the case may be.

25. *To exercise supervision over Registrars.*—The District Health Officer, Senior Health Inspector and Junior Health Inspector, as the case may be, shall constantly inspect the Registers of Births and Deaths, make test checks by enquiry, instruct the Registrar as to the discharge of his duties and exercise a general supervision over the work of the Registrar. The registers shall be checked at least once a week by the Health Inspector and the entries verified, should bear the initials of the checking officer with date of check.

26. *Errors.*—Every error found in the Register of births or in the Register of Deaths shall be corrected by drawing a line through the original entry (but not so as to render it illegible) and writing the new entry above it, and the correction shall be fully signed and dated by the Registrar, if the error be discovered by him and by both the Registrar and the checking officer if the error be discovered by the checking officer. All such corrections shall be duly intimated to the Registrar-General through the President with the reasons therefor. The correction when approved by the Registrar-General will be made in the returns, filed in the Central Statistical Office, and due information will be sent to the President for informing the Registrars concerned. :—

Provided that no entry shall be corrected under this rule more than a year after the entry has been made except with the previous sanction of the Government.

27. *When the Registrar to give extract free of charge.*—The Registrar, shall as soon as the registration of birth of a child has been completed, give an application free of all charges, to the person who gives information of the birth, an extract under his hand from the register relating to such birth. For the purposes of this bye-law the register will be the register of originals kept by the Registrar.

28. *Search of Birth and Death Registers.*—Any person may at any reasonable time, on payment of a fee of four annas for each visit, search any Register of Births and Deaths. For purposes of this bye-law the Register of births and Deaths will be the returns sent daily by the Registrar through the President to the Registrar-General and filed in the Central Statistical Office

29. *Issue of Birth Dand eath Certificates in cases registered under the new system.*—Any person requiring a certificate of birth or death may put in an application, affixing a two anna court fee stamp and enclose an eight-anna court fee stamp to be affixed to the certificate.

*The applicant should state clearly.* (i) The name and name of the party in relation to whose birth or death, a certificate is required.

(ii) The date, month and year of occurrence.

(iii) The name of the street and the division where the event occurred and

(iv) The postal address of the applicant for sending the copy.

The application may be addressed either to the Registrar-General or to the President who will forward it to the Registrar-General. On receipt of such an application, the Registrar-General will cause the duplicate return relating to the occurrence to be traced and a true copy of the same to be issued over his signature or that of the Deputy Registrar-General and sent either directly to the party concerned or to the President to be given to the party concerned.

30. *Penalty for omission to give information.*—Any person whose duty it is to give information under the preceding bye-laws and who neglects or refuses to give such

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## DAILY BIRTH REPORT.

ORIGINAL.

Registrar-General of Births and Deaths.

Date of Report..... Name of Municipality.....

V.S. No. 1(b)

| Annual Number | Date of Registration | Date of Birth | Births: Born alive | Births: Born dead | Sex | Name of Child | Name of Father | Door Number | Street | Division | Name | Age | Occupation | Permanent Residence | Community | Order of Birth | No. of living children including this child. | No. of years after consummation of marriage | Initials of Checking Officer with remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Plural births.—Particulars of plural births should be entered separately for each child.

*Note*:—Even if a child were to die within an hour after birth it should be entered as a birth in this Register and as a death in the Death Register.

## DAILY DEATH REPORT.

ORIGINAL.

Registrar-General of Births and Deaths.

Date of Report..... Name of Municipality.....

V.S. No. 2 (b)

| Annual Number | Date of Registration | Date of Death | Name of Deceased | Name of Father and Mother | Door Number | Street | Division | Permanent Residence. | Particulars of Deceased: Occupation | Community | Age | Sex | Conjugal condition | Cause of Death | Initials of Checking Officer with remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

*Note.*—Even if a child were to die within an hour after birth, it should be entered in this Register and as a birth in the Birth Register.

To

The Registrar-General of Births and Deaths through the President.

*Signature of Registrar.*

M. R. BALARAME GOWDA,
*President.*

## OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, RAMANAGARAM.

Notification dated 12th November 1956.

Notice in the form of Schedule VII under Section 62 (b) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951.

**No. H.C. 19—1954-55.** In supersession of the existing bye-laws and rules in force, notice is hereby given to the inhabitants of the Municipality of Ramanagaram Town, that the Municipal Council, Ramanagaram have at their meeting held on 30th December, 1954 have resolved to adopt Bye-laws and rules for the levy and recovery of toll on vehicles entering the limits of Ramanagaram Town Municipality as defined in the bye-laws and rules appended hereto.

Any inhabitant of this town objecting to the proposed levy and recovery of toll may within one month from the date of this notice, send his objections in writing to the Municipal Council, Ramanagaram.

Objections received after the due date will not be considered.

Under Section 48 (3) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951 the draft bye-laws and rules and objections or suggestions received from the public of this town will be taken into consideration on or after 1st January 1957 before adopting the bye-laws and rules.

ABDUL KHALUK,
*President.*

## Draft Rules and Bye-laws framed by the Ramanagaram Town Municipal Council for the levy and recovery of Toll on Vehicles entering the limits of the Ramanagaram Town Municipality, framed in accordance with the Model Rules and Bye-laws issued by the Government in No. L. 1340—Ml. 152-52-14, dated 14th November 1952, and No. L. 13157—Ml. 152-52-15, dated 14th November 1952, respectively.

RULES.

1 Tolls at the rates mentioned in schedule shall be levied upon the vehicles specified therein entering the Municipality and shall be paid on demand

2 The person in-charge of the toll-gate shall give the person paying the toll a proper receipt showing the amount received, the date and hour of payment and the description or marks of identification of vehicles.

3 *Exemptions*:—In the following classes of vehicles no toll shall be levied :—

(*a*) belonging to the Municipal Council, Ramanagaram;

(*b*) conveying the Municipal servants on duty or property in the custody of such servants;

(*c*) subject to vehicle taxes by the Municipal Council and licensed as such;

(*d*) assessed by the Municipal Council to Municipal taxation provided the tax has been paid in advance;

(*e*) possessed by a person who has compounded with the Municipal Council for a prescribed sum the tolls payable in accordance with rules approved by Government;

(*f*) engaged by the Indian Postal Department exclusively to convey mails;

(*g*) belonging to Government servants travelling on duty who are certified by their respective immediate superiors as being not entitled to travelling allowance;

(*h*) belonging to the Chief Minister of Mysore;

(*i*) belonging to His Highness the Rajpramukh of Mysore;

(*j*) belonging to the heads of Mutts who held a rahadari issued by competent authority;

(*k*) motor vehicles registered under Motor Vehicles Act and subjected to the tax by the State;

(*l*) no toll shall be levied (1) on foot passengers, (2) any conveyance used for ambulance purpose!

(*m*) no toll shall be levied for the passage of Military troops or Military Stores or Equipages or Police Officers on duty or of any person or property in their custody or of any property belonging to Government where proof is recognised by the production of a pass or certificate from any officer of the Department to which the property belongs, authorised by the Deputy Commissioner or by Government to grant such certificates or passes which pass or certificate shall be delivered up to at the last toll-gate passed before the cart, carriage or animal conveying such property reaches the destination noted in such pass or certificate;

(*n*) the Indian Military Officers in uniform passing on duty through the State;

(*o*) Government carts belonging to the live-stock department moving about from place to place within a district in connection with the work of the department with the necessary permits by the Superintendent, Live-Stock Department;

(*p*) no toll shall be levied on the carts carrying manure for agriculture belonging to the residents of the village or town within five miles from the limits of which the toll-gate is established;

4 Toll shall be levied only once in respect of each vehicle passing through the toll-gate of the Municipality on any day, counted from sunrise to sunrise irrespective of the number of times the vehicle enters the Municipality or the different routes by which it enters.

5 The person in-charge of the toll-gate shall be bound to maintain a proper account of the daily collection and of the traffic passing through the toll-gate and it must be produced for inspection whenever called upon by the President, Vice-President or the Executive Officer of the Municipality.

6. Any person may, before the expiry of the period mentioned in the permit apply in writing to the President for renewal of the permit.

7. Whenever a person who has compounded for a definite period desires to discontinue to run the vehicle within the period, he may apply for the refund of the balance of money, if any, paid by him in advance and on reasonable case being shown the President may refund the excess amount, if any, paid by him, provided that no refund shall be allowed for a sum less than one-third of the aggregate amount due for the period for which the composition is effected. All applications for such refund shall be presented within fifteen days from the date of such discontinuance after the lapse of which any such claim shall not be considered under any circumstances

**Refunds.** 339

8. Any person from whom toll has been recovered unauthorisedly or in excess of the amounts prescribed in respect of any particular vehicle may apply in writing along with the receipt to the President of the Municipality for the refund of the amount paid, within one month of the payment of such toll. Thereupon the President may have the claim investigated and disposed of.

**General.**

9. If the right of collection of toll has been framed out, the composition fees collected by the President should be held at the credit of the contractor and adjusted towards his dues in the final instalment for the year.

SCHEDULE.

| Sl. No. | Items | Amount per day Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | On every motor bus as defined in the Motor Vehicles Rules or motor lorry. | 1 0 0 |
| 2. | On every Motor Car ... ... ... | 1 0 0 |
| 3. | On every motor tricycle or bicycle or trailer attached to a motor car. | 0 4 0 |
| 4. | On every two-wheeled carriage on springs other than a jutka. | 0 4 0 |
| 5. | On every four-wheeled carriage ... ... | 0 8 0 |
| 6. | On every jutka laden ... ... ... | 0 2 0 |
| 7. | On every jutka unladen ... ... ... | 0 1 0 |
| 8. | On every other vehicle with springs including a tricycle or bicycle. | 0 2 0 |
| 9. | On every cart or other vehicle not on springs drawn by two bullocks, buffaloes, horses, ponies, asses or mules if laden. | 0 3 0 |
| 10. | On every cart or other vehicle not on springs drawn by two buffaloes, bullocks, horses, ponies, asses or mules if not laden. | 0 2 0 |
| 11. | On every cart or other vehicle not on springs drawn by a single bullock, buffalo, horse, pony, ass or mule if laden. | 0 2 0 |
| 12. | On every cart or other vehicle not on springs drawn by single bullock, buffalo, horse pony, ass or mule, if not laden. | 0 1 0 |

**Bye-Laws.**

1. The Municipal Council shall establish toll-gates for the purpose of collecting tolls on the several routes leading into the town and notify the location of such toll-gates.

2. The Toll-gates shall be called the Ramanagaram Town Municipality Toll-gates.

3. No vehicle liable to the payment of toll, shall enter into the Municipal limits except by one of the toll-gates described hereunder :—

(1) The Municipal Toll-gate at Bangalore-Ramanagaram Road.
(2) The Municipal Toll-gate at Channapatna-Ramanagaram Road.
(3) The Municipal Toll-gate near Railway Station.
(4) The Municipal Toll-gate at Sugganahalli-Ramanagaram Road.

4. The Municipal Council shall have power to change, add to or combine the existing toll-gates if they consider that such a course is necessary for the proper collection of tolls. Every such change, addition or combination shall be notified in the limits of the Municipality.

5. No toll shall be levied on through traffic. The time limit for through traffic from one end to other and of the town shall be one hour.

6. Every person or owner who is for the time being in possession or use of any vehicle shall be bound to stop at the first toll-gate of entry in the Town limit through which he desires to pass.

7. Every such person or owner in possession for the time being of any vehicle shall be bound to give all necessary and true information for the ascertainment of levy and collection of toll to the person in charge of such toll-gates.

8. If on such information, the person in-charge of the toll-gate considers that the owner or user of any bus, etc., is liable to pay toll, such owner or user shall pay such tolls at the prescribed rates. But if he considers that the owner or user is entitled to exemption after looking into the pass or permit, if any, the person in charge of the toll shall permit him to proceed.

9. *Penalties.*—Any person who violates or commits breach of the above bye-laws shall render himself liable before a Magistrate to fine which may extend to rupees twenty.

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## OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, CHIKMAGALUR.

Notification dated 28th November 1956.

**No. Ml. P.R. 127—56-57.** Notice is hereby given to the inhabitants of the Municipality of Chikmagalur that the Municipal Council desires to impose the Tax defined in the rules given below.

Any inhabitant of the Municipality objecting to the proposed tax may, within one month from the date of this notice, send his objections in writing to the Municipal Council.

### Rules framed by Chikmagalur Municipality for the levy and recovery of Tax on Arts, Professions, Trades and Callings and on Offices and Appointments, Under Section 61 (b)(XI) of the Town Municipalities Act, 1951.

1 Every person who, within the Chikmagalur Municipal limits, exercises a profession, art or calling or holds an office or appointment—public or private—or is employed in, or engages himself in any capacity in or exercises any profession or trade or calling, and every person falling under any of the denominations shown in Schedule I appended to these rules shall pay the tax at the rate specified in the said Schedule as payable by persons of the class in which such person will be placed.

2 The tax shall be payable in advance in two equal half-yearly instalments in April and October every year or in one lumpsum if the assessees so desires.

3 No person shall be liable to be taxed under these rules in respect of any half-year in which he has exercised a profession, art, trade or calling or held on office or an appointment for a period of less than 60 days in the aggregate within the Town.

4 Then a person exercises more than one profession or art or engages in more than one trade or calling whether under the same name or under different names, or holds more than one office or appointment, the tax shall be calculated on his aggregate income from all such sources.

5 On or before 1st April and 1st October every year an assessment list in the form specified in Schedule II shall be prepared. The list will be subject to revision half-yearly or yearly as may be decided by the Municipal Council.

6 Any person who has paid the tax for the whole half-year or year and who ceases during such period to be liable to assessment, shall be entitled to a refund of not less than half the assessment :

Provided that no such remission shall be granted unless notice in writing of the fact of his giving up the profession, art, trade or calling or office or appointment has been *given to the* President, Municipal Council and no remission or refund shall take effect for any period previous to the day of the delivery of such notice.

### SCHEDULE I.

**Rates of Tax on arts, profession, trades and callings.**

*Class I.*—Every person holding any office or appointment, public or private, or employed in any capacity, whose pay, salary or pension amounts to Rs. 1,000 a month or upwards and every person falling under any of the following denominations whose income is estimated to amount to Rs. 1,000 a month or upwards:—Yearly Rs. 25.

(1) Carrying on business as a company;
(2) Abkari renters, wholesale and retail traders and Manufacturers of every kind, Contractors, Auctioneers and Commission Agents;
(3) Bankers, money-lenders, money changers and pawnbrokers;
(4) Editors and Proprietors of News Papers;
(5) Brokers and dealers in securities, shares or bills of exchange;
(6) Practicing Baristers, Advocates, High Court Vakils, Solicitors, Attorneys, Pleaders and Law Agents;
(7) Practising medical practitioners of all kinds including Hakims and Vydyas,
(8) Dentists and Veterinary Surgeons;
(9) Owners and farmers of markets and toll framers;
(10) Architects and Civil Engineers;
(11) Keepers of Hotels, Lodging Houses or Boarding houses;
(12) Builders and Surveyors;
(13) Owners of mills, Warehouses, Printing Presses, Oil Presses, Cotton Presses and other Presses and Factories of all kinds;
(14) Professional Artists, Photographers, Actors, owners and managers of circuses, of theatrical companies, musicians and dancers;
(15) Dealers in animals or vehicles and owners or keepers of liveries, stables or hackney carriages;
(16) Artizans.

*Class II.*—Every person described in Class I above, whose pay or salary or pension amounts or whose income is estimated to amount to Rs. 500 a month or upwards: Yearly Rs. 10.

*Class III.*—Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount to Rs. 300 a month or upwards: Yearly Rs. 5.

NOTE :—

*Proviso* 1.—No owner of a cotton press shall be placed in any Class below Class II.

### SCHEDULE II.

**Profession Tax Assessment.**

Chikmagalur Town Municipality.

Division No. .....

| Number | Name of party | Assessment in previous year | | Occupation and address | Monthly or annual income or other basis of assessment | Proposed assessment | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | Amount | | | Class | Amount | Number |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | | | | | | | | |

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Notification dated 24th November 1956.

**No. Ml. P.R. 128—56-57.** In exercise of the powers conferred on the Municipal Council under Section 48 (2) of the Town Municipalities Act, 1951, the Municipal Council, Chikmagalur, desires to adopt appended bye-laws for enforcing the supply of information regarding ordinary liability to tax on profession, art trades and callings and on offices and appointments.

Any inhabitant of the Town Municipality, Chikmagalur, objecting to the adoption of these bye-laws may, within one month from the date of this notice, send his objections in writing to the Municipal Council.

### BYE-LAWS RELATING TO PROFESSION TAX.

1. On the written requisition of the Municipal President or of such person or persons as may be authorised by him from time to time in this behalf :

(1) Every person engaged in or exercising any profession, art, trade or calling or holding any office or appointment within the limits of the Town Municipality shall, within 15 days after the receipt of such requisition furnish a statement under his signature in writing in the form appended to these bye-laws showing his income for the required year or years.

(2) Every occupier of any building or land within the Town Municipal limits shall furnish, within a week of the requisition, a list in writing containing the names of all persons occupying such building or land and specifying the profession, art, trade or calling, office or appointment of every such person.

2. Every employer or the Head or Secretary or Manager of any public or private office or of a firm, or company

or association shall within the 15th of April and 15th of October every year furnish.

(a) A list in writing of the names of all persons employed by such employer or by such office, firm, company or association with a statement of the salary or income of each of such employed persons and;

(b) The particulars in regard to any company of which such employer head, Secretary or Manager, as the case may be is the agent.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in these bye-laws, every person commencing to exercise any profession, art, trade or calling or to hold any office or appointment in the Town Municipal limits who has not been required to furnish a return under the bye-law shall, within 15 days of so commencing, give information of the fact to the President or other persons authorised by him in this behalf.

4. Every person who is liable to the facts and who shall change either the designation of the firm or the nature of his profession, art, trade or calling or office or appointment or his place of business, shall within 15 days of such change give intimation thereof to the President or other person authorised by him in this behalf.

5. Any infringement of these bye-laws by any person shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 50.

FORM OF RETURN.

True return furnished by.....

Under the Bye-laws by the Chikmagalur Town Municipal Council under Section 48 (1) (i) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act (Mysore Act XXII of 1951) as the liability to tax on profession, art, trade or calling and on offices and appointments for the year ended..... .....

| Name and address of the party | Nature of profession art, trade or calling followed or office or appointment held | Date from which profession, etc., is followed | Monthly income | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Included in the last return | During the current year |
| | | | | |

Name of the Town. .....

Signature of the Party.

Notification dated 1st November 1956.

**No. M1. P.R. 129—56-57.** In exercise of the powers conferred on the Municipal Council by Section 48 (2) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, the Town Municipal Council, Chikmagalur, desires to adopt the appended bye-laws for regulating, licensing, and inspection of places used as hotels, restaurants, eating houses, coffee houses, sweetmeat shops, bakaries, boarding or lodging houses or for manufacturing, ice or areated waters.

Any inhabitant of the Town Municipality Chikmagalur, objecting to the adoption of these bye-laws may send his objections in writing to the Municipal Council within one month from the date of this notice.

S. ANNAPPA SETTY,
*President.*

**Bye-laws for regulating, licensing and inspection of places used as hotels, restaurants, eating houses, coffee houses, sweetmeat shops, bakeries, boarding or lodging houses or for manufacturing ice or aerated waters.**

1. In these bye-laws, unless there is any thing repugnent in the subject or context:—

(a) "Hotel" means any eating house or place where confectionary or refreshments including chapaties, rice, cakes, tea, coffee, or similar articles of food or drink are prepared and sold for price to boarders, travellers or other persons;

(b) "Restaurants" or "tea shop" or "coffee house" means any building or part of a building where milk, coffee, tea, cocoa and other drinks or prepared articles of food are kept for sale and includes a "Milk Bar";

(c) "Bakery" or "sweetmeat shop" means any building or part of a building where bread, biscuits, cakes, confectionary and sweets or any other kind of eatables or locally manufactured are kept for sale but does not include a place of business where packed or tinned sweets biscuits or similar articles are kept and sold;

(d) "Boarding or Lodging House" means any place where visitors are received and provided with accommodation with or without food, on payment.

(e) "Ice or Aerated Water Factory" means any place where ice or aerated waters, sharbats or any other cool drinks are either manufactured or are sold.

(f) "Licensee" means the proprietor or any person in charge of any of the kinds of business specified in clause *a, b, c, d, or e.*

(g) "Licensing authority" means the Executive Officer of Chikmagalur Town Municipality.

2. No place shall be used as hotel, restaurant, eating house, boarding or lodging house, coffee house, sweet meat shop or bakery or for manufacturing ice or aerated waters without previously obtaining a license therefor from the licensing authority of the Municipality, on payment of the fee prescribed in this behalf.

3. (a) Any person using or desiring to use any place for any of the above purposes, shall apply to the licensing authority for a license. The licensing authority may grant or refuse such license. When the licensing authority refuses to grant the license, he shall by order in writing, give reasons for and an appeal shall lie to the Municipal Council from such order of refusal.

(b) No license shall be granted for a period exceeding one year and every license shall be granted so as to expire with an official year: Provided that a tamporary license for a period not exceeding a fortnight may be granted for any special occasion and such license shall expire with the period for which it is granted.

4. (a) Except in the case of an application for a temporary license under the proviso to Bye-law No. 3 (b), every application for a license under these bye-laws shall be made not less than 15 days before the date from which the license applied for is to commence.

(b) Every such application shall be in the form specified in schedule "A" to these bye-laws.

5. (a) The license granted under bye-law No. 3 shall not be transferable either as regards the person to whom or the place for which it is granted.

(b) It shall be in the form specified in schedule (b).

(c) The license shall be affixed in a conspicuous part of the place to which it pertains along with the correct name and residential address of the licensee.

6. The licensing authority may suspend or withdraw any license granted under bye-law No. 3 in respect of any place on grounds of public health or safety or where any of the conditions specified in the license is contravened; provided that such suspension or withdrawal of the license shall not be deemed to exempt the license fee or any other person from liability to a prosecution under these bye-laws and provided further that such suspension or withdrawal shall be made only after an opportunity is given to the licensee to show cause, against such suspension or revocation.

7. Any person committing an infringement of these bye-laws or of any of the conditions attached to a license granted under these bye-laws shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

8. Every licensee shall be responsible for all acts done by his agents or servants in connection with the business for which the license has been obtained.

9. Every license granted under bye-law No. 3 shall be subject to the general conditions specified in Bye-law No. 10 and the special conditions specified in bye-law

to the particular purpose for which the license is granted. No license shall be granted in respect of any place which, in the opinion of the licensing authority, does not satisfy such conditions or any of them.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

10. Every license under bye-law No. 3 shall be granted on and subject to the following general conditions :—

(a) The premises in respect of which license is granted shall be sufficiently spacious and suitable for the purpose of the business intended to be carried on therein and the dimensions of every room therein shall be at least 8′×8′×8′.

(b) Each room abutting as open space should have windows of a dimension of 4′×3′ to secure adequate ventilation and lighting.

(c) Suitable smoke outlets in the form of chimneys shall be provided and maintained in good order so that the smoke may not pervade the dwelling rooms, the dining hall or the portion of the premises where customers are served with food or drink.

(d) No cess pools should be permitted on the premises; if sewers exist, they should be properly trapped; if daily conservable latrines are provided, they should be located with an intervening open space of at least 15 feet from the living room or rooms intended for cooking, eating or for storage.

(e) The premises shall have water connection from the public main where there is protected system of water supply and such connections and all fittings thereof shall be kept in proper order and efficient action so as to provide for use on the premises, sufficient supply of water for the purpose of business and for thoroughly washing and cleaning such premises. Only water from this sourse shall be used for all purposes connected with the business. If water has to be stored it shall be stored only in a matalic tank fitted with a tap and covered with a top with a tight fitting matallic lid and placed 4 feet above the ground level in all other cases where the supply of water is drawn from a well a certificate should be obtained as regards the purity of the said water once a quarter or oftener if necessary from the District Health Officer.

(f) The walls of the premises shall be rendered impervious to water by cement plaster or otherwise up to a height of 4 feet from the ground level, and the rest of the said walls shall be plastered with chunnam and white-washed half-yearly or as often as required, by the licensing authority, provided that in the case of a place used for a bakery, sweetmeat shop or for the manufacture of ice, or aerated waters. The walls shall be rendered impervious to water by means of cement plastering or otherwise up to a height of 8 feet from the ground level. The flour shall be either cemented or paved with Cuddapah Slabs with cement pointing, and sufficient drainage shall be provided. The roofing shall be plain and rat-proof.

(g) The place shall not at any time be used for stabling animals.

(h) (i) The licensee shall always keep the premises in a perfectly clean and tidy condition.

(ii) All refuse or rubbish shall be swept off, and the drains kept well flushed. A sufficient number of metallic dust-bins with lids at the top shall be kept on the premises and they shall be cleaned at least once a day and oftener if necessary.

(iii) The premises shall be thoroughly washed twice a day and oftener if necessary; privies, latrines and urinals shall be disinfected daily.

(iv) All waste water shall be thoroughly drained from the premises.

(i) (i) All the articles of furniture, plates, utensils and accessories pertaining to or used for the purpose of the business for which license is granted shall always be kept perfectly clean.

(ii) Plates, cups, saucers, spoons, forks, and other utensils or accessories used for service, shall be thoroughly washed in clean water and sterlised by being immersed in boiling water or in steam for not less than 5 minutes before being sent out for service again.

(j) Every table, bench or board on which refreshments 329 polished stone slab, or other non-absorbent material and the top shall be throughly cleansed after which service with a clean cloth and if necessary, with water.

(k) All provisions or materials used for the purpose of the business shall be good and whole some and adulterated provisions or materials shall not be used. Provisions not required for immediate use shall be stored in closed bins made of galvanised iron or other matallic receptical suitably protected against chemical action which shall be kept on stone benches fixed 1½ feet away from the walls and shall not be allowed to lie open on the floor.

(l) The licensee shall allow only servants who are dressed in clean cloths to attend on the customers.

(m) No foodstuff of any sort which is stale, unwholesome, offensive or in any way unfit for human consumption in the opinion of the Health Inspector shall be stored, sold or exposed for sale in the premises.

(n) (i) Dried fruit, cut slice of fruits, cooked food and all other articles of food or drink kept ready for human consumption in the premises shall be stored or exposed for sale in such a manner as completely to protect them from dust, effluvia dies or other vermin.

(ii) Such articles when exposed for sale shall be kept in clean vessels or plates made of glass or metal covered with enamel or tinlining placed in glass cases provided, if necessary, with a fly-proof wire gauze at the top for ventilation.

(iii) No such articles shall be touched by hand and clean spoons or other accessories shall be used for serving them.

(o) All papers or leaves used for wrapping articles of food shall be cleaned and stored in a clean rack or box.

(p) No person who is suffering from any contageous infectious or loathsome disease or who has recently been in attendance on a person suffering from such disease or who is unwashed or otherwise uncleaned shall be employed by the licensee for the purpose of the business not shall any such person be allowed to enter or loiter in or any part of the premises.

(q) (i) No person shall be employed in or in connection with any business carried on in any place licensed under bye-law No. 3 in (for which a license under bye-law No. 2 is necessary.) Unless he produces at the time of his first employment therein a certificate from the District Health Officer or any Medical or Health Officer not below the rank of an Assistant Surgeon showing that he is free from any contageous, infectious or loathsome disease, *viz.*, typhoid, para-typhoid A or B, Cholera or dysentery. After every serious illness, he must produce a certificate that he is not infectious.

(ii) Every person employed in or in connection with such business shall produce a similar certificate at the beginning of every official year on or before 15th April.

(iii) Every such employee shall subject himself to a medical examination whenever directed to do so in writing by the District Health Officer.

(IV) No person who has failed to comply with any of the above requirements, shall be employed or continued to be employed in or in connection with the business.

(r) The licensee shall forthwith report to the District Health Officer or Health Inspector, any dangerous infectious or contageous disease occurring on the premises.

(s) The licensee shall keep in the premises a book which shall be opened for inspection by the President, Executive Officer, if any, the District Health Officer, or any other officer of the Municipality specially authorised in writing by the President to inspect the premises.

(t) (i) It shall be competent, for the President, executive officer if any, the District Health Officer, Health Inspector or other officer authorised in writing in this behalf by the President to enter into any place used for any of the purposes specified in the Bye-law No. 1 between 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. or at any other time while such place is kept open for business, to inspect the premises, provisions articles of food or drink, all utensils and furniture on the premises and to take samples of any provisions, articles of food or drink, manufactured or kept for sale therein. Samples so seized may be subjected to chemical or other

(ii) It shall be competent to the President, the executive officer, if any, the District Health Officer or the Health Inspector to remove or cause to be removed forthwith from such place any article of food or drink which, in his opinion is stale, unwholesome, offensive or unfit for human consumption, besides prosecuting the licensee for violating the bye-laws.

(iii) Whenever the President or the Executive Officer if any or the Health Officer is satisfied on personal inspection or on any report of inspection, he may, instead of recommending the prosecution of the licensee, issue to him in writing such directions as he may deem necessary for securing proper compliance with these bye-laws or in the interests of Public Health and the licensee shall forthwith comply with such directions.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

Place used as bakery or sweetmeat shop.

11 A place used as a bakery or a sweetmeat shop shall satisfy the following special conditions in addition to the general conditions specified in the bye-law No. 10 :—

(*a*) The premises shall contain separate accommodation for kneading store and vending.

(*b*) The walls of the kneading room shall be plastered with cement to a height of 8 feet from the ground level. The ceiling of the kneading room shall be plain and free from crevices.

(*c*) The surface of every kneading table used in the bakery shall be kept covered with a clean cloth, when not in use. The pedestals of the kneading table shall be of concrete blocks plastered with cement.

(*d*) Every person engaged in kneading shall wear a clean white apron of linen or cotton so as to cover completely the front part of the body from neck to knees.

(*e*) No person shall soil the kneading table in any way.

(*f*) No person shall transport for sale, bread or sweetmeat from one place to another execept in a closed vehicle or in a closed basket, tin or receptacle. Every such vehicle, basket, tin or receptacle shall at all times be kept thoroughly clean and no person shall commit any act which may tend to render any bread or sweetmeat which is being transported, dirty or unwholesome.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, EATING HOUSES, BOARDING HOUSES, TEA AND COFFEE HOUSES.

12 A place used as a hotel, restaurant, eating house and coffee house shall satisfy the following special conditions in addition to those specified in bye-law No. 10 :—

(*a*) No one shall be allowed to dine in any place other than the dining hall, provided that it shall be permissible for a boarder to dine n his own room.

(*b*) There shall be sufficient latrine accommodation; every latrine privy or urinal on the premises shall be kept clean and thoroughly disinfected daily and the nightsoil shall always be covered with ashes or earth and removed daily. Where facilities are available flush latrines should as a rule, provided.

(*c*) Wherever arrangements are made on the premises for bro dcasting or for playing of gramaphones with or without pick-up and loud speaker arrangements, care shall be taken to prevent an unreasonable amount of no, ice being caused in the neighbourhood so as to occasion annoyance or discomfort to the owners or occupiers of houses in the vicinity.

PLACE USED FOR MANUFACTURE OF ICE.

13 A place used for manufacture of ice shall satisfy the following conditions in addition to those specified in bye-law No. 10 :—

The water used for manufacturing ice shall be pure and shall not be carried in massacks or any other vessel not approved by the President, the Executive officer, if any, or the District Health Officer.

PLACE USED FOR MANUFACTURE OF AERATED WATERS.

14 A place used for the manufacture of ærated waters shall satisfy the following conditions in addition to those specified in bye-law No. 10: —

(*a*) The premises shall contain sufficient and separate ing of bottles, for the filtration and storage of water, for the charging of bottles and for store room.

(*b*) The water used for the manufacture of ærated waters shall be pure and shall not be carried in massacks or any other vessels not approved by the President or the District Health Officer.

(*c*) The water used for the manufacture of ærated water shall be filtered and the filtering vessels and materials shall be sterilised at such times and in such manner as the President or the District Health Officer may direct.

(*d*) Syrups shall be prepared only in glass or enamelled vessels and kept in a fly-proof case.

(*e*) No ærated water of any kind shall be issued from the manufactory without having a proper label and mouth piece on each bottle giving a full name and address of the manufacturer. The mouth of each bottle shall be completely covered with a similar label so as to be dust-proof.

SCHEDULE "A".

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.

1 Full name and address of applicant ... .....
2 Father's name ... .....
3 Age ... ... ... .....
4 Purpose for which license is required ... .....
5 The place in respect of which license is required— ... ... .....
1 Division ... ... .....
2 Street ... ... .....
3 Door No. ... ... .....
4 Other particulars such as, boundaries necessary for identifying the place .....
6 The name and address of the owner of such place ... ... ... .....
7 The rent of the place or the estimated rental value where the applicant of the premises resides ... ... .....
8 Period for which license is required ... .....

I declare that the information given above is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

*Applicant.*

SCHEDULE "B".

**Form of license issued under the bye-laws of the Town Municipality, Chikmagalur framed under Section 48 (1) (b) 4 of Town Municipalities Act, 1951.**

This license is granted to Sri .....
(Name and address) for the use of .....
Insert the description of the place.....

As a bakery, sweetmeat shop, hotel, restaurant, eating house, boarding or lodging house, coffee house, for manufacturing ice or ærated waters. (Retain the words indicating the purpose for which license is granted and strike off the remaining words). The license will expire on the 31st March 19.....It is subject to the conditions set forth hereunder and the bye-laws and the rules of the Municipality made under the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951.

CONDITIONS.

1 (*a*) The premises in respect of which the license is granted shall be sufficiently spacious and suitable for the purpose of the business intended to be carried on therein and the dimension of every room therein shall be at least 8′×8′×8′ feet.

(*b*) Each room abutting on an open space should have windows of dimensions of 4 feet by 3 feet to secure adequate ventilation and lighting.

(*c*) Suitable smoke outlets in the form of chimneys shall be provided and maintained in good order so that the smoke may not pervade the dwelling rooms, the dining hall or the portion of the premises where customers are served with food or drink.

(*d*) No cess pools shall be permitted on the premises; if sewers exist, they should be properly trapped; if daily conservable latrines are provided, they should be located with an intervening open space of at least fifteen feet from the living room, or rooms intended for cooking, eating or storage.

(*e*) The premises shall have water connection from the public main and such connection and all fittings there-

provide for use on the premises sufficient supply of water for the purpose of the business and for thoroughly washing and clearing such premises. Only water from this source shall be used for all purposes connected with the business. If water has to be stored, it shall be stored only in a metallic tank fitted with a top and covered at the top with a tight fitting metallic lid and placed four feet above the ground level. In case there is a well it should conform to sanitary principles and its mouth should be covered and fitted with a pump.

(*f*) The walls of the premises shall be rendered impervious to water by cement plastering or otherwise up to a height for four feet from the ground level, and rest of the said walls shall be plastered with chunam and white washed half-yearly or as often as required by the president, provided that in case of a place used as a bakery, sweet-meat shop or for the manufacture of ice or ærated water, the walls shall be rendered impervious by means of cement plastering or otherwise up to a height of eight feet from the ground level. The floor shall be either cemented or paved with Cuddapah slabs with cement pointing and sufficient drainage shall be provided. The roofing shall be plain and rat-proof.

(*g*) The place shall not at any time be used for stabling animals.

(*h*) (i) The licensee shall always keep the premises in a perfectly clean and tidy condition.

(ii) All rubbish shall be swept off and the drains well flushed a sufficient number of matallic dust-bins with a lid at the top shall be kept on the premises and they shall be cleaned at least once a day and oftener, if necessary.

(iii) The premises shall be throughly washed twice a day and oftener if necessary. Prives latrines and urinals shall be disinfected daily.

(iv) All waste water shall be thoroughly drained from the premises.

(*i*) (i) All articles of furniture plates, utensils, accessaries pertaining to are a used for the purpose of the business for which license is granted shall always be kept perfectly cleaned.

(ii) Plates, cups, saucers, spoons, forks and all other utensils or accessories used for service shall be thoroughly washed in cleaned water and stirlized by being immersed in boiling water or in steam for not less than five minutes, before being sent out for service again.

(*j*) Every table, bench or board on which refereshment are served will be provided with a top made of morble, polished stone slabbed or other non-obsorbent material and the top shall be thoroughly cleaned after each service with a clean cloth and if necessary with water.

(*k*) All provisions of materials used for the purpose of the business shall be good and wholesome and adultrated provisions or materials shall not be used. Provisions not required for immediate use shall be stored in closed bins made of galvanished iron or other matellic receptacle suitably protected against chemical action which shall be kept on stone benches, fixed 1½ feet away from the walls and shall not be allowed to lie open on the floor.

(*l*) The licensee shall allow only servants who are dressed with clean cloths to attend on the customers.

(*m*) No food stuff of any sort which is stale, unwholesome, offensive or in any way unfit for human consumption in the opinion of the Health Officer, shall be stored, served, sold or exposed for sale in the premises.

(*n*) (i) Dried fruit, cut slices of fruit, cocked food, and all other articles of food or drink kept ready for human consumption in the premises shall be stored or exposed for sale in such a manner as completely to protect them from dust, effluvia, flies of other vermin.

(ii) Such articles when exposed for sale shall be kept in clean vessels or plates made of glass or metalled, covered with enamel or tin lining, placed in glass cases, provided if necessary with a fly-proof wire gauze at the top for ventilation.

(iii) No such article shall be touched by hand and cleaned spoons or other accessories shall be used for serving them.

(*o*) All papers or leaves used for wrapping articles of food shall be cleaned and stored in a cleaned rack or box.

(*p*) No person who is suffering from any contageous, infectious or loathsome disease, or who is unwashed or otherwise uncleaned shall be employed by the licensee for the purpose of the business not shall any such person be allowed to enter or loiter on any part of the premises.

(*q*) (i) No person shall be emloyed in connection with any business carried on any place licensed under bye-law No. 2 or for which a license under bye-law No. 1 is necessary unless he produces at the time of his 1st employment therein a certificate from the District Herlth Officer or any Medical or Health Officer not below the rank of an assistant surgeon showing that he is free from any contageous infectious or loathsome disease. He should not be carrier of intestinal diseases *viz.* typhoid, para-typhoid A or B Cholera or dysentery. After every serious illness, he must produce a certificate that he is not inefctious.

(ii) Every person employed in or in connection with such business shall produce a similar certificate at the begining of every official year on or before 15th April.

(iii) Every such employer shall subject himself to a medical examination whenever directed to do so in writing by the District Health Officer.

(iv) No person who has failed to employ with any of the above requirements shall be employed or continued to be employed in or in connection with the business.

(*r*) The licensee shall forthwith report to the District Healih Officer or any case of dangerous, infectious or contageous disease occurring on the premises.

(*s*) The licensee shall keep, in the premises a book which shall be open to inspection by the President, the Executive Officer, if any, the Health Officer or any other Officer of the Municipality authorised in writing to inspect the premises.

(*t*) (i) It shall be competent for the President, the Executive Officer, if any, or the District Health Officer, or Health Inspector or other Officer of the Municipality authorised in writing in this behalf by the President to enter into any place used for any of the purposes specified in bye-law No. 1 between 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. or at any other time while such place is kept open for business, to inspect the premises, provisions, articles of food or drink, all utenisls and furnitures on the premises and to take samples of any provisions any articles of food or drink, manufactured or kept for sale therein. Samples so seized may be subjected to chemical or other examination.

(ii) It shall be competent to the President, Executive Officer, if any, the District Health Officer or Health Inspector to remove or cause to be removed forthwith from such place any article of food or drink which is in their openion stale, unwholesome, offensive or unfit for human consumption, besides prosecuting the licensee for violating the bye-laws.

(iii) Whenever the President or the District Health Officer is satisfied on personal inspection or on a report of inspection, he may instead of recommending the prosecution of the licensee, issued to him in writing such directions as he may deem necessary for securing proper compliance with these bye-laws or in the interest of public health and the licensee shall forthwith comply with such directions.

## Special Conditions.

### PLACE USED FOR BAKERY OR SWEETMEAT SHOP.

A place used as a bakery or sweetmeat shop shall satisfy the following conditions, in additions to the genenal conditions specified in bye-law No. 10.

(*a*) The premises shall contain separate accomodation for kneading, store and wending.

(*b*) The walls of the kneading room shall be plastered with cement to a height of 8 feet from the ground level. The ceiling of the kneading room shall be plain and free from crevices.

(*c*) The surface of every kneading table used in the bakery shall be impervious to water, be smooth and free from cracks or crevices and shall be kept covered with a clean cloth when not in use. The pedestals of the kneading table shall be of concrete blocks plastred with cement.

(*d*) Every person engaged in kneading shall wear a white apron of linen or cotton so as to cover completely the front part of his body from neck to keens.

(*e*) No person shall soil the kneading table in any way.

(*f*) No peeson shall transpoit for sale, bread or sweet-

or in a closed basket, tin or receptele which shall not at all times be kept throughly clean and no person shall commit any act which may tend to render any bread or sweetmeat which is being transported dirty or unwholesome.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, EATING HOUSES, BOARDING HOUSES, TEA AND COFFEE HOUSES.

A place used as hotel, restaurant, eating house or coffee house shall satisfy the following special conditions in addition to those specified in bye-law No. 10.

(a) No one shall be allowed to dine, in any place other than the dining hall, provided that it shall be permissible for a boarder to dine in his own room.

(b) There shall be sufficient latrine accommodation. Every latrine, privy or urinal on the premises shall be kept clean and thoroughly disinfected daily and the night soil shall always be covered with ashes or earth and removed daily. Where facilities are available flush latrines should, as a rule be provided.

(c) Whenever arrangements are made on the premises for broadcasting or for plying of gramaphones with or without pickup and loud speaker arrangements, care shall be taken to prevent an unreasonable amount of noise being caused in the neighbourhood so as to occasion annoyance or discomfort to the owners or occupiers of the house in the vecinity.

PLACES USED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF ICE.

A place used for manufacturing ice shall satisfy the following conditions in additions to those specified in bye-law No. 10.

The water used for manufacturing the ice shall be pure and shall not be carried in massacks or any other vessels not approved by the President or the District Health Officer.

PLACE USED FOR MANUFACTURE OF AERATED WATERS.

A place used for manufacturing aerated waters shall satisfy the following conditions in addition to those specified in bye-law No. 10

14 (a) The premises shall contain sufficient accommodation for each of the following, *viz.*, for the cleaning of bottles for the filteration and storage of water for the charging of bottles and for storerooms.

(b) The bottles used for manufacture of aerated waters shall be pure, shall not be carried in massacks or any of the vessels not approved by the President or the District Health Officer.

(c) The water used for the manufacture of aerated waters shall be filtered and filtering vessels and materials shall sterilised at such times and in such manner as the President or the District Health Officer, may direct.

(d) Syrups shall be prepared only in glass or enamelled vessels and kept in a fly proof case.

(e) No aerated water of any kind shall be issued from the manufactory without having a proper lable and mouth piece on each bottle, giving the full name and address of the manufacturer. The mouth of each bottle shall be completely covered with a similar lable so as to be dust proof.

On these bye-laws coming into force. The bye-laws for regulating and licensing and inspecting the conduct of bakeries, sweetmeat shops, hotels, restaurants, tea and coffee houses and aerated waters and ice manufacturing places, that are now in force will be superseeded.

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Notification dated 28th November 1956.

**M1. P.R. 130—56-57.** Notice is hereby given to the inhabitants of Chikmagalur Municipality that the Municipal Council desires to impose the fees as defined in the rules appended.

Any inhabitant of the Municipality objecting to the proposed fee may, within one month from the date of this notice send his objections to the Municipal Council.

On these rules coming into force, the existing rules governing the levy and recovery of fees for licenses granted [illegible] Coffee and Tea houses, Bakeries, Sweetmeat shops, Ice and Aerated water manufacture, will be superseeded.

## Rules prescribing fees to be charged for licenses granted for the use of any place as Hotel, Restaurant, Eating house, Coffee house or Bakery, Boarding or Lodging house or Sweetmeat shop for manufacture of Ice or Aerated waters.

1. For every license granted under the bye-laws of Town Municipality, Chikmagalur, for the use of any place as a hotel, restaurant, eating house, coffee house or sweetmeat shop or bakery, boarding house or lodging house or for the manufacture of ice or ærated water, fees shall be charged at the rates specified in the schedule to these rules provided that the Municipal President shall have the power to remit the license fee wholly or partially in the case of a license granted for a special occasion and for a period not exceeding a fortnight.

2. The full license fee shall be taken in advance before the issue of license; provided that every application for a license shall be accompanied by the fee which according to the fee is chargeable in respect of the license applied for.

3. (i) In case of any doubt regarding the fee chargeable in respect of any license, the President shall determine the fee after such enquiry and investigation as he may deem necessary.

(ii) The applicant for the license shall furnish the President all such information as he may by means of a written notice, require for the purpose of the aforesaid inquiry and shall produce all such documents in his possession or power as the President may required for such inquiry.

(iii) If the license is refused the fee paid by the applicant for the license shall be refunded, provided a claim for refund is preferred within three months from the date of service of an endorsement refusing the grant of license.

### Schedule.

Fees chargeable in respect of every license for the use of a place in the Town Municipality as hotel, restaurant, eating house, boarding or lodging house, coffee house, sweetmeat shop, bakery or for the manufacture of ice, ærated waters.

### Purpose of License.

1. *Hotel, boarding house or lodging house, eating house, tea or coffee house.*—The fee payable per year shallbe equal to the Municipal assessment of the premises or portion of the premises wherein the business is carried on, subject to a maximum of Rs. 100 and minimum of Rs. 10 per annum.

2. *Bakery or sweetmeat shop.*—A maximum of Rs. 10 per annum.

3. *Ice or aerated water manufactury.*—Rs. 10 per annum.

S. ANNAPPA SETTY,
1940 *President.*

## OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN, CATTLE SHOW AND EXHIBITION COMMITTEE, HASSAN.

Notification dated 14th November 1956.

**No. A1. 134—56-57.** It is hereby notified for the information of the public that 44th Hassan Cattle Show will be held from 1st January 1957 to 7th January 1957 and Agricultural Fine Arts and Industrial Exhibition from 27th December 1956 to 13th January 1957.

Valuable prizes will be awarded to the best Cattle exhibited in the Cattle Show and also to the best exhibitors of their products in the Exhibition.

Good supply of fodder and water is available.

Hassan cattle show is one of the biggest in the whole of India and the traders will have very good opportunities in their business.

K. T. DASAPPA,
1786 *President and Chairman.*